

## AMENDMENT TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace paragraph [0016] with the following amended paragraph:

[0016] The temperature of the resonator is monitored by the sensor 30. A current of known magnitude is run through sensor 30, and a voltage reading is taken at the Kelvin connections across the sensor 30. A resistance is calculated from the known current and voltage reading, and routed back to the processor 40. In the case of a simple metal resistor, a baseline resistance of the sensor 30 at room temperature is determined. The simple metal resistor has a well-defined temperature coefficient of resistance (TCR). TCR is usually expressed as a percent change in resistance per degree Celsius (% / °C). Any percent change in resistance can be translated into a temperature change. The change in resistance is transmitted to the processor 40, which alters the current supplied to the heater until the requested temperature change in the metal is reached. TCRs for various materials are well documented. Additionally, processor 40 can be loaded with algorithms that identify the temperature change that corresponds to the measured resistance change, and the frequency of light that will be propagated at that temperature by the resonator 20. Consequently, the temperature of the resonator 20 can be precisely controlled in a deliberate step manner through the heater element 35, the sensor 30, and the feedback loop and logic of the processor 40. Processor 40 may be in the form of a logic device having readout circuitry for associating one or more frequencies of light to one or more temperatures of resonator 20. By precisely controlling the temperature of the resonator 20, a particular frequency of light can be selected in a deliberate step manner. The ability to precisely alter the temperature of the resonator 20 in a deliberate step manner over a range of temperatures permits the resonator 20 to function as a variable tunable switch, thereby making a range of corresponding frequencies available for selection.